THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 34. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1865. No. 34.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 15,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,) will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

NEW ORLEANS

EXTRACT OF REPORT TO J. FOSTER JENKINS, M.D., GEN. SEC. U. S. SAN. COM., BY DR. GEORGE A. BLAKE.

All the work of the Commission may properly be called Relief Work, still, I can better present to your mind our entire work by classification into departments, viz.:—Supply, Relief, Special Relief, and Pension, Back-Pay, and Bounty. This classification is not perfect, because no Department is entirely independent of the others. The Supply Department furnishes material that affords relief, while Special Relief and Pension Departments work together in ascertaining and obtaining back-pay, bounty and pension for the worn out soldier and his relatives.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Supplies have been furnished this Department from New York and Louisville. Fresh vegetables, sauerkraut, and pickles, constitute the bulk of our receipts from Louisville, while from New York we have received bedding, wearing apparel, stationery, hospital food, delicacies, &c., &c.

The Department of the Gulf being so far removed, and completely isolated from the central office, it has been impossible always to signify our wants and have them filled at once by requisition, consequently considerable latitude has been allowed in the purchase of supplies for special particular emergencies.

The distribution of our supplies to the troops, and those sick in hospital at the principal posts, has been made by our own agents; Mr. Boltwood, representing the Commission at Baton Rogue, Port Hudson, and Morgansia; Mr. Miller, at Forts Gaines and Morgan; and Mr. Stevens at Barrancas, Fla. The demand on us for supplies has been increased by the fact that the troops have not been paid for several months. The regulations provide that every soldier shall be furnished with clothing, but his descriptive roll must be accessible, that entry can be made and relieve the officer delivering the property from all responsibility. But suppose a case, and many such have been presented to our notice.

Descriptive List—where the Commission is particularly useful in supplying clothing, and how the men would of necessity suffer but for its interposition.

A private in a regiment from New York is captured west of the Mississippi River, and confined in Texas several months, during which he is stripped, robbed of everything, and finally is received by our authorities,

an exchanged prisoner of war. He is sick and sent to hospital to be kindly cared for. His tattered and worn and filthy garments have been burned or otherwise disposed of, he recovers and wishes to draw clothing, but his descriptive roll is with his regiment, and that is in Virginia. The regulations provide that all soldiers in hospital shall be provided with clothing, through the surgeon in charge, even if they have no descriptive roll, but my experience proves that surgeons in charge of hospitals will not do it when regiments are out of the Department; they will not take the responsibility, and there is nothing to compel them to do it. Now then the right of the soldier exists whether he gets money or not, but the comforts he desires and needs are not obtained; if he was paid his dues he would willingly buy all he requires, but he has no money or credit, is poor indeed, and thousands of miles away from home. The recollection that his mother, wife or sister had worked for the Sanitary Commission, and for the benefit of the soldier, stimulates him to call at our store-room and ask a favor. How many have said, "I wouldn't trouble you if I had any money!" and say they are ashamed to beg, but call on the Commission for assistance, having always considered it the special friend of the soldier. He seems to regard the Commission as a mutual insurance company against want and discomfort in the army, and considers the benefactions bestowed by their immediate friends as so much premium paid to insure their comfort.

Officers.

Officers too, having received no money for five, six, eight and ten months, have solicited assistance. As agent of the Commission all soldiers I must regard alike, whether officer or private, white or black, and when in a state of destitution that cannot be otherwise provided for, all are treated as worthy objects of charity, and their wants supplied according to our ability.

Prisoners—what Government does not furnish to Prisoners, and what the Commission does furnish.

Returned prisoners of war are sent to Camp of Distribution. They have nothing with which to make themselves comfortable. Government furnishes them clothing, but does not furnish tin-cups, knives and forks, tin-plates, or spoons; neither does it furnish a towel, or a comb, and yet every American soldier could provide himself with these articles if he had the money,—if he was "paid off," but he isn't, and to whom can he appeal with any hope, save to the Commission?

How the Commission Sustains the Government.

By supplying these wants, Commission has been able to support and sustain the Government, as it were, pouring oil on the troubled waters by making comfortable what had been scarcely sufferable.

Yellow Fever.

During the latter part of summer and early fall, yellow fever made its appearance among the naval fleet; several vessels were ordered to quarantine, and we were able to contribute largely to their relief by a generous distribution of musquito bars, not only to the sick but also among the crew. Before the supply of musquito bars, it was doubtful in the minds of many, whether the men suffered more from the fever than from the bite and annoyance of that insect.

Fort Gaines.

Mr. Miller, in charge of a large amount of stores, accompanied the land forces in their attack on Fort Gaines, and was enabled to render efficient aid not only to the soldiers but also to the sailors wounded in the great naval conflict in Mobile Bay. Afterwards the wounded were removed to hospital at Pensacola Navy Yard, and were ministered unto by our agent, Mr. Stevens. The sick were brought to this city and placed in Naval Hospital, where there were during the season about fifty cases of yellow fever; several requisitions were filled for the surgeon in charge of the hospital, who gratefully acknowledged receipt of the stores.

Scurvy.

During last summer and early part of the fall, all our troops at every post in this Department suffered severely with scurvy. No vegetables were issued by the Commissary Department of the army, and strong appeals were made to us for anti-scorbutics. The enormous prices that prevailed in the market for fresh vegetables, ten and twelve dollars per barrel, and the immense quantity necessary to supply the demand, deterred me from purchasing. I did, however, buy all the sauerkraut that was in the city, at moderate rates, and distributed it to those

posts most afflicted, viz.: Brasos Santiago, Dauphin Island, Mobile Point, and Barrancas, Fla.

In September, we received one hundred barrels of onions from New York, which seemed only as a drop in the bucket, and it was not until we received a cargo from Louisville in October, and subsequently two other large lots in November, that were freely distributed to hospitals and men in the ranks, that the disease was entirely checked, and notes of thanksgiving came to us from every quarter. There was not a soldier in the Deparament that did not share this bounty, and I only wish every potato and onion could have been stamped U. S. Sanitary Commission, that the source of the bounty should be continually patent to all. I have received many letters from different surgeons, testimonials of the appreciation of our gifts that I have previously forwarded. To-day I received another through Mr. Boltwood, from Surgeon Gray, Medical Director on Brig. Gen. Ulman's Staff, which I append.

Gardens.

That so much disability may not occur another season, by reason of scurvy, I was recently informed by Lieutenant Colonel Vollum, Medical Inspector Department West Mississippi, that an order would be issued from headquarters, General Canby, requiring that gardens be cultivated at every post in the Department, by the troops stationed there; and he consulted me in regard to the seeds requisite to carry out the order, and solicited the assistance of the Commission. He stated that the only legitimate way in which seeds could be "regularly" procured was from the Post Fund, unless the several commandants purchase them with their own funds, and such instances of benevolence were rare in the army, especially in the present destitute condition of the paymasters. The garrisons of the different posts being changed frequently, a Post Fund had been rarely created, and he asked if the Commission would furnish seeds. It was impossible for me to consult you before deciding, and recollecting that in some departments the Commission cultivates gardens for the troops, I thought it would be willing to furnish seed and allow the troops to do their own work, that it would accord with the spirit of our work to say "yes," and I said it! The order has not yet been issued; when it is, if it ever is, I shall issue a circular to be distributed with the order, from the office of Medical Inspector, engaging in behalf of the Commission to furnish every post in the Department seeds for a garden.*

During the later part of November, I engaged R. C. Chace, temporarily as Relief Agent, and sent him to Key-West, in charge of one hundred barrels of vegetables and sauerkraut, instructing him to report to the Medical Director at that post, and consult him in regard to the distribution best to be made. Surgeon McCulley, Acting Purveyor at that post, advised that half of the stores be sent to Cedar Keys, on the west coast of Florida, about three hundred miles from Key-West, and requested Mr. Chace to go himself in charge; he did go, and as I forwarded his report so recently, I must refer you to that for particulars. After the return of Mr. Chace, I received a letter from Surgeon McCulley, inclosing a requisition for stores, which I append, with a copy of my reply, marked No. 2.

Refugees.

Refugees and their relation to the Commission? This question has perplexed me wonderfully. Their utter destitution has excited my sympathy, and their claim to relief is undoubtedly just and well founded, especially the women and children, the old and decrepit, the sick, maimed, halt and blind. The able-bodied can take care of themselves; avenues to work and usefulness are too abundant under our Government to afford any pretext for them to become suppliants for alms. What can I do for them legitimately and not trespass on the claims of the soldier for our bounty, or prostitute the confidence reposed in me as agent of the Commission, by officially sanctioning a diversion of this charity? I have thus far acted on the principle that the existence of this great want is an anomaly in our country, and at present no definite rules of action can be established; and relying on the elasticity of the benevolent hearts that support our organization, I have ventured occasionally to extend the mantle of its charity to protect the poor refugee.

Families of Soldiers.

Another class of applicants for assistance has besieged the door of our store-room, directly and indirectly, through the city authorities, viz.: families of those soldiers

* The seed has been forwarded to New Orleans.

in the United States Army that enlisted in this city. Here the suffering that occurs from non-payment of the troops is double what the soldier and his family experience who enlisted in the Northern States, because here the family receives no relief from State or city authorities, (and one almost includes the other,) and are entirely dependent on the money earned by the husband, father, brother, or son in the army, and the destitution that most necessarily exist when this source fails can be better imagined than described. In cases of sickness in these families, I have occasionally delivered stores to them on requisition from the City Physician.

I will conclude my report in regard to the Supply Department, by giving the aggregate amount of vegetables issued since October 1, 1864, and of milk, wine, farinaceous diet, &c., issued during the past six months, viz.: Vegetables, (potatoes, onions, &c.,) 12,234 bushels; pickles and sauerkraut, 26,360 gallons; tomatoes, (in cans,) 4,643 pounds; condensed milk, 6,312 pounds; farinaceous diet, (farina, cornstarch, &c.,) 3,291 pounds; wine, (foreign and domestic,) 6,327 bottles; crackers, 148 barrels; beef stock, 1,077 pounds.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Soldiers' Home.

Under this head I shall include what I have to say about the "Soldiers' Home." We have no "Lodges," and no "Rests" in this Department, as no necessity for them at present exists. The statistics of the "Home" up to December, 1864, were carefully compiled and forwarded to Rev. J. A. Anderson, Philadelphia, by Mr. Bullard, and afterwards appeared in the BULLETIN of January 15, 1865. I now add the statistical report, consolidated for December, 1864, and January, 1865, as furnished by O. S. Bullard, Superintendent, in his report to me 1st inst., and which I append, marked No. 3.

Total number admitted, . .	1,611
Number meals furnished, .	27,487
" lodgings " . .	9,280
Amt. money deposited in safe, .	$8,727 29

The name "Soldier's Home" is very broad and comprehensive, and really suggests more than is intended, especially to the shirk, who is disposed to make the "Home" a hiding place from duty, and thus bring discredit upon the institution in the minds of military men, by making it a harbor for malingers, consequently we admit no one without an exhibition of discharge or furlough papers, or orders from proper authority. The rule of our action is comprehended under the following circular designating proper persons for admission to the "Home:"

1. All discharged soldiers.

2. All soldiers furloughed from hospitals or regiments *outside* the city; those furloughed in the city being detained in hospital or at their quarters, till transportation is procured, in order that they may receive full benefit of their furlough, to be dated when they leave the city.

3. Orderlies detailed at various headquarters, and all "duty men" temporarily detained in the city, with orders from headquarters, defences, or higher authority.

4. All soldiers who arrive at night are provided with lodging and breakfast, after which they will not be received unless an order is presented from headquarters, defences or higher military authority.

By acting in accordance with these rules we are able to do good service to the soldier, and satisfy the military authorities that we are honest, and their real assistants in caring for the soldier.

To convey to your mind more fully the benefits derived from the "Home" by the private soldier, and also the spirit that animates us in the work, I will copy from report made to me by Mr. O. C. Bullard, our worthy Agent of Special Relief.

Relation of the Home to the Soldier—His Rights, and the checks necessary to prevent Imposition and Fraud—necessity for exact records and satisfactory evidence of claim to Protection and Assistance.

"During the month of December, 1864, the attention of those most interested in the welfare and success of the Soldier's Home, was called to the necessity of a better system in the registry of names, classification, use of tickets and other methods to prevent imposition, while we endeavor to perform the double duty of always rendering proper aid to those coming within our province, and at the same time have an honest record, in all our reports to military authorities, on which are based the requisitions for rations, fuel, &c., from Government.

"On the first of January, 1865, a new system of meal-tickets and registry cards was adopted, which, after a month's trial, is considered highly satisfactory. This matter

is of more importance at *this*, than perhaps at any other Home of the Commission. Our peculiar relations with the military authorities require exact records. It is especially important to protect ourselves from the suspicion of harboring soldiers who may seek to hide away from their just obligations; while equal care devolves on us to see that parties for whom rations are drawn, are properly reported, so that Government may not be defrauded. It is intended that it shall be conducted on principles strictly honest towards the Government, and with all proper liberality towards every soldier who has a just claim upon us."

Relation of Home to the Military Authorities—Its Foundation and History.

The relation of the Home to the military authorities and the Commission, is shown by Mr. Bullard, in a letter to Capt. Brown, who was sent to inspect the "Home" by General Sherman. He expressed himself as well pleased, and requested a letter stating the origin of the "Home," and what the Commission contributed to its support, &c., and I copy from it.

"'The Soldiers' Home was established under Special Order, No. 272, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, in October, 1863.' The history of it up to the time of transfer of its patronage or care from the *Western* to the *U. S.* Sanitary Commission need not be here repeated, save to say that in February, 1864, by order of Major General Reynolds, then commanding defences of New Orleans, an agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission was appointed Superintendent. Since then the Home has been conducted by the Commission on the following general principles:

"The Government furnishes for the use of the Home the building known as the 'Planter's Hotel,' corner of Magazine and Julia Streets. It also furnishes rations and fuel, based upon the morning reports, daily returned to Headquarters, Defences. The U. S. Sanitary Commission hires three adjoining buildings and lots, No. 94 Julia Street, is used for a baggage room and lodgings for detailed men. No. 96 Julia Street, contains the office of the Special Relief Agent and Pension Agent; the rear of the building being used for lodgings for colored soldiers and colored help, with laundry arrangements on lower floor. Buildings and lot on Magazine Street, adjoining the Planter's Hotel, are used for storage, wood yard, &c.

"The Sanitary Commission has provided iron bedsteads comfortably furnished with bedding; all the neceessary kitchen, table, and laundry utensils, and the fixtures for heating, not belonging to the building.

"It pays the gas bills, a surgeon for daily attendance on the sick, the services of Superintendent, Matron, two female nurses, a night watchman, and from twelve to fifteen male and female employees. The working force is necessarily large. The cooking, washing, scrubbing, chamberwork, preparation of wood and coal, incident to such an establishment, (if neatly conducted) will explain the point. The common table is furnished to a considerable extent with vegetables, dried fruit, milk, pickles, &c., by the Commission, in addition to Government rations. There is a comfortable hospital ward for all needing medical attendance, or who are too feeble to go to the common table, or to sit up through the day. Seven men are daily detailed from the 1st N. O. Regiment, who act as guard at the Home, and at the Government buildings on the opposite corner."

The Importance of the Home.

I quote again from Mr. Bullard's report: "In estimating the importance of this institution, it must be remembered that New Orleans in the point from which every soldier discharged or furloughed in this Department starts for the North and North-East, via Cairo and New York. Some are delayed in the city for the settlement of their claims,—all are delayed more or less for transportation.

"Provision has been made in the 'Camp of Distribution' for all returning from furlough, and for those returned to duty from hospitals.

"The numbers reported at the Home are, of course, less than would be the case if we fed regiments passing through the city, or if we were unrestricted in the classes admitted. The work as now conducted is wholly in unison with the military authorities.

"We do not aim to do what is already provided for in the proper channels, but to meet emergencies incident to locality and other circumstances. Thus the Home is not only a charitable institution for the needy and suffering, but affords also direct and efficient help to the Government.

"The hospital ward has become an important department. Miss Jones is a capi-

tal nurse, and has her hands full. She is kind, efficient, and untiring in her attention to the sick. Feeble, broken-down men, who have started for their distant homes, and often march straightforward for the long journeys before them by a few day's rest, kind nursing, generous diet and proper stimulants. It is in such cases that the gifts of the people, through the Sanitary Commission come right home to the hearts of the recipients. Occasionally discharged or furloughed men from posts outside the city, get thus far towards their homes, and are too feeble to resume their journey. It is better that they die here, surrounded with such comforts as are gladly furnished, than to pass away on a crowded ocean transport, or on the open decks of a river boat. In connection with the operations of the Home, comes in considerable help for the boys, in getting them started right and comfortably for Cairo or New York. All needed assistance is rendered in procuring transportation. Government transports for New York start from Bulls' Head, some two miles from the "Home;" boats going up the river, leave the levee nearer to us; ambulances and army wagons are obtained from the Quartermaster, to carry men and baggage to the boats, when necessary.

"Furloughed men going home on Government transportation are furnished by Government requisition on the Commissary for five or ten days rations. These requisitions are brought to the Home, and the soldier receives what he wants to make his journey comfortable."

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The Necessity for it—Its Advantages to the Men, and its Help to the Government.

This work is especially under the charge of Mr. O. C. Bullard, a patient, untiring worker in behalf of the soldier. The labor in this Department is very valuable, aye, inestimable, and is not appreciated—it is not tangible, and cannot be easily represented. Mr. Bullard acts as attorney for the soldier, and sometimes for the Paymaster, protecting him from loss, he is really a mediator between the two. Paymasters are the servants of the people, intrusted with money, and are under bonds to account for it, and those are rare who do not think more of their bond than of the claim of the soldier to his consideration. If the soldier's papers are all correct, he is paid immediately, but if they are not, he is simply told "your papers are not correct, I cannot pay you." Disappointed, he falls back, and another takes his place; he looks at his papers, thinks of his officers, and wonders "what the matter is." Of course, he does not know, and having recovered the shock occasioned by the first announcement, he elbows himself among the crowd up to the Paymaster's desk again, and presents his paper asking what correction is needed, he is informed that his papers are altogether wrong, and must be corrected. The soldier is no wiser than before, and falls back again to give place to another. Perhaps he came from a post between five and six hundred miles away, and means of transportation irregular, still his papers must go back to the officer in command of the company for correction; what correction is required he don't know, and can gain no information from the paymaster, and if he sends his papers to his commanding officer, the chances are they will be again returned incorrect. Disappointed and dejected he falls back and accidentally hears of Mr. B., (and here Special Relief work begins,) who happens to have been present all the time giving instructions to other men. Mr. Bullard is a stranger to him, but he sees that he is willing to talk to a common soldier. Mr. Bullard, too, has not been an unconscious observer of the scene, and says, "Well, my boy, what is the matter?" "Oh! I don't know, Paymaster says they are not right," holding up his papers, "and must be corrected by the captain who made them out, and he is down to Brasos, sir." The papers are examined by Mr. Bullard, and the error noticed; he tells him to call at his office, and he will provide him with a new set of papers, made out correctly, and send them with a letter of instruction to his captain, and in the meantime he can stop at the "Home." The papers are sent forward, and returned corrected, money is collected, and the man goes home. This is no fancy picture; it has been an actual occurrence, and attention to such cases as these is the daily experience of our Special Relief Agent. This is the work that makes no show, but is of real, genuine benefit to the soldier.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

This has been conducted by Mr. Seaton, who makes the claim as alleged by the applicant and myself, regularly appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions. In order that Mr. Seaton could legally prosecute

claims, it was necessary that he be not only Notary Public, but also have access to the seal of a court of record, and it was a source of pleasure to be able on the strength of the good reputation of the Commission to have him appointed Deputy Clerk of a District Court.

The work of the Pension Department up to January, 1865, is represented by statistical report from Mr. Seaton, which I append, marked No. 5, and respectfully call attention to it. The note at the botton will account for so few allowances for pension claims.

Total arrears of pay, bounty and prize money collected, .	$5,318 97
Total amount of annual pensions allowed, ...	3,500 00

Sick in Hospital in New Orleans.

The number sick in general hospitals in this city, January 31, 1865, was very small.

Number in Marine Hospital, .	. 263
" " Barracks, . .	. 136
" " St. Louis, . .	. 272
Total, ...	. 671

Besides these there are 953 in Hospital Corps d'Afrique, of whom over five hundred are sick with variola or varioloid.

No. 1.

Testimony of Dr. E. P. Gray, *to the value of the contributions of the Commission, not only in relieving suffering, but in saving life and promoting efficiency of army.*

Morganzia, La., *Jan.* 30, 1865.

Henry L. Boltwood,
Relief Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to make grateful acknowledgments to the U. S. Sanitary Commission for its bountiful issues of hospital supplies and vegetables to the troops of this command, for the past six months. Our sick have been numerous, and our facilities for making them comfortable quite limited. Owing to an insufficient issue of vegetables by the Commissary Department, scurvy was developed to an alarming extent, aggravating greatly all other diseases, and rendering some of the regiments of colored troops totally ineffective for all active service, while their ranks were being daily decimated by death.

This was particularly the case during the months of August, September and October, when it was impracticable to obtain the necessary supplies from the Government.

By the liberality of the people of the North, God bless them! our sick have been made comfortable, scurvy has been banished, the frequency and severity of other diseases greatly diminished, and the mortality reduced to a ratio simply incidental to a healthy condition of troops.

If was observed by all the surgeons at at the Post, that within two weeks of the time you made large issues of fresh vegetables in October last, that a marked diminution of sickness was the result, and it is from that date that our deliverance from scurvy and kindred diseases began.

This would not have been accomplished so readily had your supplies not been sufficiently bountiful to reach the indisposed in quarters, as well as the sick in hospital, thus in a measure striking at the root of the evil, (defective nutrition).

Since the 20th of November, the Government ration has greatly improved, we have had regular issues of fresh vegetables, which has stayed all further progress of the disease, and enabled us to cure the cases already on our hands.

The present excellent health of the command is largely owing to the donations of the Commission, and I am sure no contributor to its stores could see the good done here, and not feel both amply repaid and encouraged to continue in the good work.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. P. Gray,
Surgeon 70th N. Y. Vol., in charge U. S. Forces.

No. 2.

Prisoners of Tortugas, and Refugees of Florida.

Act. Medical Purveyor's Office,
Dist. of Key-West and Tortugas,
Key-West, Fla., *January* 10, 1865.

Sir:—I have the honor to request that the enclosed requisition be filled and forwarded to this Post for distribution in this District. If you confide it to me I shall see that the prisoners at Tortugas are supplied; but it is most needed for the refugees of Florida.

Very respectfully your obt. serv't.,
Wm. A. McCulley,
Surgeon and Act. Medical Purveyor.

G. A. Blake, M.D.,
Genl. Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission,
New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, *January* 18, 1865.

WM. A. MCCULLEY,
Surg and Act Medical Purveyor,
Dist. Key-West and Tortugas.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 10th instant, inclosing requisition came to hand to to-day. I will send you by the first transport the following stores:

96 cans condensed milk; 200 cans beef stock; 3 barrels crackers; half barrel dried fruit; 10 barrels sauerkraut; 100 cotton shirts; 25 wool shirts; 100 towels; 50 lbs. chocolate; 48 lbs. farina; 40 corn starch; 5 barrels of pickles; 12 bottles of lime juice; 25 pairs wool drawers; 25 pairs cotton drawers; 50 pairs wool socks.

These are all I can send you at present. I have no fresh vegetables, and send you pickles and sauerkraut instead. I am daily expecting a shipment of vegetables from Louisville, and will send you a lot another time.

The closing sentence of your letter signifying that the requisition you forwarded was "most needed for the refugees of Florida," causes me to remark that the first and foremost object of the Sanitary Commission is to provide for our national soldiers when sick and wounded, and also when needy and destitute from circumstances beyond their control, and then only when the resources of the Government are inaccessible. And it is a question in my mind how far our supplies may be distributed to refugees without being considered a diversion of this charity.

The poor refugees, especially the women and children, are sadly to be pitied, and deserve better treatment at the hands of our Government than they now receive, and are worthy the charitable consideration of all loyal citizens; still, that fact does not determine what claim they have on the Sanitary Commission.

As I have no specific instruction in regard to this subject, I willingly consign to you this invoice of stores, trusting to your honor and fidelity that they will only be distributed to those actually in want

Your letter, per our Agent, Mr. Chace, acknowledging receipt of vegetables, came duly to hand.

By signing the inclosed receipt, and returning the same to this office, your will oblige,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. A. BLAKE,
U. S. Sanitary Commission.

No. 3.

Report of Home for the months of December and January.

NEW ORLEANS, *February* 1, 1865.

DR. GEO. A. BLAKE,
General Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following as a statistical report of the working of the "Soldiers' Home," for the month of December, 1864, and January, 1865.

There were admitted into the "Home" during the month of December, 1864, as follows:

Duty men,	607
Furloughed men,	48
Discharged men,	126
Making a total of,	781
Number of meals furnished during the month,	14,935
Number of lodgings,	5,042
Amount of money deposited in the safe during the month was,	$4,208 64

During January, 1865, there were admitted:

Duty men,	601
Furloughed men,	57
Discharged men,	178
Making a total of,	830
Showing an excess over the preceding month of,	49
Number of meals furnished during the month,	12,552
Number of lodgings,	4,238
Amount of money deposited in the safe was,	$4,518 65

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

O. S. BULLARD,
Superintendent

No. 4.

Form of Regulations to secure justice to the Government, and relief to the worthy applicant.

NEW ORLEANS, 186

OFFICER COMMANDING
Regiment

SIR:—Under existing rules, the Paymasters in this Department object to pay on final statements of discharged soldiers, when not perfectly clear and definite on certain important points:

1st. (*a*). If the discharge is "by reason

of Surgeon's certificate of disability," the last word should be followed by the sentence, "incurred *since* (or *prior to*) enlistment," (or re-enlistment). Papers are rejected that are not explicit in this respect.

(*b*). If a soldier is discharged "for wounds," it should be stated, "by reason of wound received in battle at," etc., (giving place and date).

2d. (*a*). *Place* (town and State) and *date* of enlistment should be given, as well as *place* and *date* of muster into service.

(*b*). If drafted, place and date of draft should be given.

Travel allowances are reckoned from *place* of discharge to *place* of enlistment.

Clothing accounts are settled from *date* of enlistment, unless there has been a subsequent settlement of clothing.

(*c*). A volunteer, discharged to re-enlist as a veteran, having so re-enlisted, when finally discharged, is entitled to travel allowances to place of *original enlistment*. Therefore, the *place* of original enlistment and place of re-enlistment should be given.

3d. Date of last settlement of clothing account should follow amount of clothing *since drawn*.

If there has been no settlement, the words "*since enlistment*" (or re-enlistment) should follow amount given.

4th. If the soldier has received advanced bounty, one or more instalments, the actual amount should be given, *not including premium*.

If one or more instlments are due, *but unpaid*, the fact should be so stated.

5th. The date of final statements must be the same as that of the certificate of discharge.

The *place* of discharge must be plainly indicated on final statements, to meet the question of travel allowances.

The great inconvenience to which discharged soldiers have been subjected from *apparently* slight errors in their papers, and the saving to Government in all cases fully settled on discharged papers, are deemed sufficient excuse for this circular.

Your attention to the above suggestions is respectfully solicited.

O. C. BULLARD,
Special Relief Agt. U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Marginal notes must be signed officially.
O. C. B.

No. 5.

Statistical Report of the Work of Pension Department at New Orleans, to January 1, 1865.

Claims of	For	Executed in													Decided.	
		February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1854.		Allowed.	Rejected and discontinued
Discharged soldiers or sailors,	Pensions, Pay, Bounty and Prize Money,	10	82	59	47	32	15	4	14	12	9	367			42	34
Friends of deceased soldiers and sailors,	Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty,	15	6	16	13	6		7	5	9	3	3	89		1	6
	Arrears,	3	3	6	6	6	6		4	3	1	7	51			7
Old Pensioners,		23	7	16	10	14	15	10	9	13	13	13	141	4	42	2
Total claims,		51	99	128	89	79	68	32	22	38	29	32	662		85	42
																127

Total amount of arrears of pay, bounty, and prize money collected, $5,318 97.

Total amount of annual pensions allowed, $3,500.

About 160 of the pension claims are those of claimants residing at New Orleans. In these the Commissioner of Pensions refuses to give certificates "until Louisiana is once more unmintakeably in the Union."

"OLD FATHER SANITARY."

NEW ORLEANS, *Feb.* 4, 1865.

DEAR DR.:—My last report left me packing up at Pascagoula. On Sunday morning I was notified to be prepared at any moment, but after waiting patiently all night, I with great difficulty procured a wagon on Monday morning, but could not get my stores on board of steamer until near night, when after paying off and sending away my laborers, I received permission to put my stores on board the Warrior, the Mate *kindly* consented to put them in the hold, if delivered to him on the deck. So

to work I went, to roll barrels of kraut on board with my own hands, but before I had got the first barrel on board, I heard a voice which said, "Come boys, here is old Father Sanitary in a scrape, let us help him out," and so they did, for in less than fifteen minutes they had placed on board 25 barrels, 23 boxes, and 5 chests. This I assure you was very gratifying to me, I felt that my labors were appreciated by the private soldiers, the very men whom I came to benefit, and I received it as a personal compliment, as these very men, if detailed for the purpose, would not have worked with the same care or spirit as they did voluntarily, not even waiting for me to ask assistance.

Well, at last, on Tuesday, we left for Fort Gaines, arriving there the same night. I had my light goods taken to my rooms that same night, or rather near daylight. I succeeded in getting my stores all stored, distributed two barrels of kraut to each regiment on the Island, and made arrangements to supply those on the main land with the same quantity; took a memorandum of articles required, and here I am. Having lost two night's sleep this week, and feeling otherwise the want of *rest*, I shall remain for a few days, feeling assured that there can be no forward movements which will require my attention, during the time I expect to remain here. From all indications I anticipate active forward movements, and when a move is made, it will be an extensive and active one, hence for the next few months there will be no such thing as *rest*.

Respectfully,

W. R. MILLER,
Relief Agt. U. S. Sanitary Commission.

FROM BATON ROUGE.

BY HENRY L. BOLTWOOD.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *Jan.* 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—Since my rast report I have received your shipment per "Starlight," 64 packages all in good order. The additional supply was very acceptable. A large proportion of the potatoes was sent to the general haspital, where four-fifths of all the sick are at present treated. The regimental hospitals are generally given up; wisely, I think, for the general hospital is large enough to accommodate all who need accommodation; and it is impossible to make the sick very comfortable in tents during the cold and stormy weather now common. Besides, the cavalry which makes up the large portion of the force here, is liable to frequent and sudden moves, when the sick are very likely to suffer.

In issuing the vegetables I made liberal issues, so far as my supply went, thinking that a supply large enough to be felt would be better appreciated when received, even if all did not receive at the present issue. The kraut was particularly acceptable to the cavalry regiments, which are very largely made up of Germans. Most of the hospital supplies were sent to the general hospital. The pest house, were there are twelve soldiers and fifty citizens sick with the small-pox, also received a supply of shirts and drawers enough for all the soldier patients, besides milk and other articles of diet.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Twenty-one paroled prisoners, who came in from Cahawba, Alabama, were supplied with shirts, drawers, combs, and towels, all of which they greatly needed. They were generally in good health, and though they had been thoroughly pillaged at their first capture, they had been tolerably well treated. Their supply of food was much better than their facilities for cooking it.

IN HOSPITAL.

I spend a considerable portion of each day in the hospital, endeavoring to see each of the 300 patients three times a week. I have supplied every man with tobacco, needles, thread, combs, buttons, paper, and envelopes; besides distributing 100 pipes, 60 handkerchiefs, and 40 housewives. I have supplied the hospitals with tobacco for the last month, issuing nearly 100 pounds in all. None of the men have been paid since May last, and they are entirely destitute of money.

HOUSEWIVES FROM NEW YORK.

The housewives which came in the barrel sent to my address from New York, were very neatly gotten up and well supplied with sewing materials, combs, handkerchiefs, and last but not least, letters, which are very highly prized. I have distributed considerable milk in the wards, particularly in the ward appropriated to the wounded. I have given them enough for their tea and coffee every day, and have also carried them several bottles of catsup which they all pronounce "bully." I have spent several hours in reading aloud to the men in this ward, who were very much pleased and request me to come often. I have also

been called upon several times to officiate as chaplain at the funeral of deceased soldiers. I find no difficulty in occupying my time fully, and so far as I can judge profitably.

SUIPLIES GO TO THE MEN.

I am sure that the supplies distributed here have relieved men who were really needy and suffering, and I am also sure that they went to those for whom they were designed. Knowing the prevalence of the notion that the soldiers do not receive the articles sent them, I have taken great pains to distribute personally all that I consistently could, and also to make the recipients understand where the articles came from. The Commission seldom gets any credit for articles distributed through the regimental commissary, or added to the regular hospital diet. Men may be fed and clothed for weeks by the contributions of the Commission without knowing it.

Considering the exposure and heavy duty to which the cavalry has been subjected of late, the health is good. The men complain that the government rations are not enough to satisfy their hunger, and I am inclined to think that as they are generally cooked, they are not quite large enough.

FROM MORGANZIA, LA.

January 25, 1865.

Dr. G. A. Blake.

Dear Sir:—I arrived at Morganzia on Friday last, having been nearly three days on the way. I find the troops at this post in a very healthy condition. Only five per cent. are reported unfit for duty, and there are very few serious cases. One regiment doing garrison duty in the fort, and living in log barracks is by far the sickliest of any in the command. As it has previously been healthy, I think the cause must be sought in the close barracks, too small to give sufficient air, and also situated in low, damp ground. The post bakery, recently put in operation, supplies the command with good fresh bread daily. The supplies really needed are not large in quantity or of great variety. Milk, corn starch, hospital shirts and drawers, bedding, rags and bandages, are the principal articles called for. The pickles and kraut are always acceptable. The weather is very cool, and I find tent life by no means luxurious. I am having a small cabin built, to serve as store house and lodging-room. The lumber and the workmen are furnished me without any expense to the Commission. Every one here seems to recognize the U. S. Sanitary as an indispensable institution.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY M. M. MARSH, M.D.

Beaufort, S. C., *Feb.* 14.

To render intelligible the issues appended, a very brief epitome of the work for the last two months is essential. For the last year we have extended very little aid to established hospitals, leaving them to depend almost entirely upon their own resources; which, if properly managed, are abundantly sufficient for the maintenance and comfort of patients.

During the month of November our issues were principally to escaped prisoners. With the necessities of this unfortunate class you are, in a general way, acquainted; but to appreciate the extent, the eye must behold them, and a picture will be impressed that memory will ever retain. Had the Commission never done more than what it has accomplished for prisoners, confined and escaped, this alone would justify all its expenditures, from its inception to the present.

POCOTALIGO.

During the last days of November an expedition was organized to operate against the enemy in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo. With its general results you are familiar, but why so exhaustive of Commission supplies, requires explanation. First it was supposed that the object of the expedition would be accomplished almost immediately, and preparation for five days only was made by the military authorities. As usual, a steamer was assigned the Commission by General Foster, and more from habit than expectation of a prolonged campaign (which continues until the present), preparations were made for any possible contingency. And another cause for our disproportional issues, was the fact that during the succeeding months, December and January, the thermometer has presented a lower average temperature than has been for years, if ever, known in this section of country.

Unfurnished for many days with any additional supplies, the troops must have suffered terribly had not the Commission had clothing, blankets, &c., in abundance on the field. In the article of food, as well as clothing, the supplies of the Commission

were available; for from the 30th November, on which the battle of Honey Hill occurred, to the 6th December, in the P.M., not a ration was draw for a sick or wounded man. This is not said to censure, but to show the propriety, when practicable, of extensive preparation.

I would also call attention to the folly of a remark lately noticed in one of your city journals, viz., that the aid of the Sanitary Commission is no longer necessary to the army, in consequence of better preparation for troops than in the early part of the war. And further, that expeditions are conducted so secretly that the Commission cannot be on the ground in time to render any essential aid.

Did such futile objections demand a reply it can be found in the importance which the General commanding attaches to the aid of the Commission, by always giving timely notice for preparation, and allowing a steamer for the use of the Commission from the very limited transportation of the department.

About the 20th December an additional and heavy draft was made upon the resources of the Commission. The army of General Sherman had arrived at Savannah, but found inadequate preparation for its reception. Hundreds of valuable horses and mules were slaughtered for the want of forage. At one time 1,000 men were put upon one-half rations. Nor were they more fortunate in medical than commissary supplies. About this time Dr. Moore, Medical Director for the whole army, writing from Savannah, requested supplies, and urged that a branch of the Commission be established among them. His request was complied with, and the store has been supplied from the central depot at Beaufort.

SAVANNAH.

Savannah has now between three and four thousand sick and wounded, left behind by this onward conquering army. Between one and two thousand are in hospital in Beaufort, and a very large number have been sent North. Two entire steamers' cargo of vegetables have been issued to the 15th and 17th corps of this army; thus contributing to the 17th corps alone (one of its major generals affirmed), an efficiency greater than the addition of 5,000 recruits, and, of course, a corresponding saving of the industry, the equipment, and the maintenance of a like number of men. When this army resumed its onward movement, the Commission furnished its hospital wagons with such supplies, in clothing, blankets and subsistence, as its division surgeons, with their limited transportation, required. These particulars are mentioned to show the necessity for the large issues appended. And permit me to state, that when this army again approaches the coast, similar issues must be repeated. Rushing as it does from point to point, there is an immense waste of material, and whenever it emerges to the coast, government is but half prepared to supply its most pressing necessities. Its stay is too brief to accumulate stores, and hence the necessity that the Commission meet them with an open hand. They look to it as to a brother; it must not disappoint their expectations. Permit me to add, that in my intercourse with the army I have not met a larger percentage of resolute, gentlemanly men, determined to do their whole duty to the country and its enemies.

Approximate list of issues for December and January.

Woolen socks, pairs	4382	Sherry, btls.	106
Woolen shirts	5065	Med. Stimulants, btls.	8
Woolen drawers, pairs.	5111	Broma, lbs.	633
Overcoats	995	Whiskey, btls.	468
Cushions	673	Calisaya bark, btls.	12
Cotton drawers, pairs.	8	Extract Ginger, btls.	742
Cotton shirts	518	Cheese, lbs.	220
Hats and Caps	498	Tea, lbs.	160
Slippers	125	Brandy, btls.	75
Handkerchiefs	1817	Beef, corned, bbl.	1
Pillows	693	Hams, bbl.	1
Quilts	163	Jelly, lbs.	112
Pillow Cases	1852	Pickles, kegs	60
Sheets, pairs	279	Pickles, bbls.	50
Undershirts	200	Kraut, bbls.	42
Blankets	4093	Farina, lbs.	804
Pants, pairs	931	Corn Starch, lbs.	1000
Shoes, pairs	1020	Blackberry Brandy, btls	27
Blouses	1019	Quinine, oz.	8
Bed Sacks	328	Alcohol, gals.	3
Pillow Ticks	955	Maizena, lbs.	1563
Flannel bandages	209	Canned Mutton, lbs.	2112
Chocolate, lbs	392	Canned Soup, lbs.	1560
Towels	1865	Peach butter, lbs.	840
Combs	3156	Dried Apples, bbls.	16¼
Sponge, lbs.	3¼	Ale, bbls.	8
Lint 2 bbls., boxes	8	Spoons	100
Bandages, bbls.	8	Knives and Forks	122
Wrappers	12	Urinals	3
Coats	153	Bay Rum, btls.	48
Milk, lbs.	4670	Blackberry syrup, gals.	20
Coffee, lbs.	1356	Crutches, pairs	37
Extract Beef, lbs.	9133	Dried Fruit, bbl.	1
Old pieces, bbls.	32¼	Gelatine, cases	2
Mittens, pairs	880	Tomatoes, lbs.	15826
Dried Appies, bbls.	30¼	Smoking Tobacco doz. 4 oz. papers.	443
Potatoes, bbls.	989¼		
Onions, bbls.	721	Chewing Tobacco, doz. 2 oz. papers	879
Crackers, bbls.	201		
Sugar, bbls.	3¼	Writing Paper, reams.	110
Wash Basins	60	Envelopes	52800
Tin Cups	181	Ink, Pens, and Pencils, qty.	
Domestic Wine, btls.	60		

SANITARY COMMISSION AT SAVANNAH.

BY REV. A. D. MORTON, CHAPLAIN.

As an independent observer and friend of humanity I take pleasure in saying a few

words about the operations of the Commission in this place. It has scarcely, in the history of the world, fallen to the lot of an army or city to be placed in the peculiar condition in which Sherman's army and this city were placed by Federal occupation. It is not my object to speak of the city, only to say, it is greatly crest-fallen, and looks in all respects sad and seedy enough to be sure. Of our noble army, I may say a word. It had just performed a wonderful march of over three hundred miles through an enemy's country. It was necessarily destitute of the ordinary army supplies, many were sick, without clothing, and being at a point so far from the base of supplies, was in great want. It was just at this point and nick of time the Sanitary Commission was on hand, and ready with its bountiful stores of material comfort and aid to dispense to those who so greatly needed and richly deserved it.

When the hospitals were fairly established they contained about 3,000 patients, and were in want of everything that is peculiarly sanitary. The Commission opened its store in one of the finest rooms in the city. It has dispensed so far about 200 barrels of vegetables, including 50 barrels of dried apples, 50 barrels of crackers, 25 barrels of pickles and kraut, 100 barrels of potatoes and onions. Also a large amount of dried berries. In clothing about 1,500 shirts, 1,500 pairs drawers, with pants, blouses, overcoats, blankets, and all kinds of sanitary and hospital stores. A great quantity, I don't know how much, so much, however, that one of the surgeons emphatically said, the Sanitary Commission is feeding and clothing the hospitals in Savannah.

It is doing also a dear work in clothing, in many instances even from top to toe, escaped prisoners coming in daily, singly and in squads, from two to a dozen.

These dear fellows, hungry and naked, so long held in barbarous confinement, are clothed and sent on their way rejoicing. Whose heart does not leap light at the very thought of such a work as this?

Of the business of the concern under the management of Rev. J. C. Hoblit, agent, mingled emotions of justice and pleasure require me to say it is admirable indeed. I have seen the operations of the Commission from Nashville to Atlanta, and while they have done well, he has done better. Nowhere did the stores present so magnificent an array, and nowhere did the business seem to be managed with such liberality and accuracy. A receipt is taken for all articles dispensed, and regular accounts kept; so the people at home can see the disposition made of their contributions. In conclusion the Sanitary Commission is one of the greatest benevolences of the age, and when the war is closed the extent of its operations will astonish the world. Give,—people,—give. The soldiers will bless you, and if you desire it, you can see the figures.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

BY C. F. HOWES.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 11, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following as my report:

OFFICE.

The amount of work done in the office the past two weeks has been unusually large. The greater portion of our care and attentions having been given to those men who were on their way to join their regiments. Transportation to and from the army has been through this city, and our office being just opposite the depot, its flag is always sure to remind some poor destitute soldier of the very articles he is in "so much need of." Regiments, detachments and squads of men have been constantly passing through, and I am not mistaken when I say that more than two-thirds of the number have looked in upon us, obtained a few necessary articles of comfort, asking many questions, wishing directions, some hurriedly exclaiming, "Will you be kind enough to write a letter for me to my mother, and tell her I am well and on my way to join General Grant's army." We have been considerably embarrassed at times to make proper provisions to feed these hungry men. As Government transportation through this city to the army will probably cease with the opening of the Potomac river, and breaking up of the ice in the harbor of Baltimore. I did not deem it advisable to tax the Commission with the expense of fitting up a building suitable for a "Lodge." Captain Davis, commanding at College Green Barracks, has very kindly provided for these men, and no person, to my knowledge, has suffered from cold or hunger.

City Point boats usually arrive at 8 A.M., and leave the wharf to return about the same time P.M. With a portable stove we could make coffee in our own yard, and give

to the men, which would add to their comfort, and cheer them up while waiting at the depot or wharf to move on their journey.

One thousand prisoners from Richmond arrived last Tuesday. Although very poorly clothed, the health of these men were much better than the previous arrivals. Only about one hundred were sent to hospitals. The towels, combs, needles, thread, &c., sent from your office, reached us in season to supply each man. In hospitals I have placed many of these articles in the hands of nurses for distribution, as the men require them. I do not think it necessary for men in hospitals to be supplied with each of these articles, for instance, one towel will serve the purpose of several men, the ward should be well supplied, but when the soldier leaves his bed to join his regiment, each of these articles should be found in his knapsack. At College Green Barracks we supply each man as he marches up to the cook-house to obtain his dinner. This method of issuing prevents confusion, and no one is neglected. As soon as the men are comfortably provided for, many of them set immediately at work to do something for the comfort of their suffering comrades left behind. A box of provisions is made up to send them. I have furnished some articles of clothing, such as shirts, drawers, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., and I have had the assurance that these goods have reached the destitute soldier in Southern prisons.

Another boat with prisoners is soon expected. From good authority I can say that three to four thousand men will arrive each week, up to the closing of the exchange. I shall then find it necessary to call largely upon you for towels, handkerchiefs, combs, needles, thread, pencils and other articles for immediate distribution.

E. C. GUILD.

ANNAPOLIS, *Feb.* 11, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the week ending this day.

On Sunday, Feb. 5th, I had the pleasure of holding service at College Green Barracks, in connection with Rev. J. M. Clark, Agent U. S. Christian Commission. We had an audience of about seventy-five or eighty men, mostly from western regiments on their way to the front. It was an occasion of great interest to me. The immediate prospect of danger which was before the men,—the manliness and earnestness of their bearing,—the silence and interest with which they listened to us, gave us a deep sense of sympathy with them, and we felt blessed by the privilege of speaking to them the glad tidings of the Gospel of Christ. It was also a great pleasure to me as the representative of your Commission, to stand side by side with the delegate of the Christian Commission, and unite with him in the noble work in which he is engaged. And I cannot refrain from bearing my testimony to the energy and single-heartedness of the Agent of the Christian Commission, with whom I have been thrown in this place, and to the great and manifest good which results from their efforts among the soldiers.

AN INFANT CHRISTENED.

After service we had the pleasure of attending the christening of an infant at the "Home," a somewhat unusual incident in the proceedings of the Sanitary Commission. 'Twas not born under the red and white flag of the Commission, yet the infant having been brought when but a few days' old to the "Home," seemed to be under our peculiar charge. The mother, the wife of a soldier, now at the front, grateful for many favors received, desired the child to be called by the name of our kind-hearted and gentlemanlike Surgeon, in charge of U. S. A. General Hospital, Division No. 1. In accordance with her wishes the service was performed by Rev. J. P. Hammond, Chaplain of U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 2, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and our good friend and faithful co-worker, Mrs. Gridley, of the Michigan State Agency, stood as godmother, and our energetic and popular superintendent, Major C. F. Howe, stood as godfather.

The little man so introduced into the scenes of life, will be surely bound to be loyal to his country, loyal to his church, and loyal to the Sanitary Commission.

On Monday my time was mostly spent in attending, so far as we were able, to the wants of those who came in by boat from City Point,—especially of ladies on their sad journey home with the bodies of dear friends whom they have lost. Several instances of this sort have occurred during the week, and it gives us pleasure to be able to be of service by advice and assistance to the friends of those who have given their lives in their country's cause. We feel that we can in no way better carry out the designs of those who contribute to the

support of the Sanitary Commission than by offering all the assistance in our power to the noble-hearted women of the land, who have made such costly sacrifices, in giving a husband, a brother, or a son, to redeem a nation's honor, and preserve the nation's life. While we endeavor to dissuade those whose friends have died here, from removing their bodies, yet when their own means are sufficient and their feeling strong in the nation, we are glad to give them our help. Although as a matter of personal opinion, we may believe that it is more fitting that the body of the soldier should lie in the place where death found him in the discharge of his duty—among those with whom he has fought and suffered, yet in deference to the wishes of those most deeply interested, we are ready to afford them every facility in what they feel to be their duty.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

On Tuesday our hearts were made glad by the arrival of the paroled prisoners from Richmond, whom we have been anxiously expecting for some two weeks. They reached the wharf early in the morning in the midst of a severe snow-storm. Of the whole number—1170—only about 150 or 200 were hospital cases, and these were received at St. John's College Hospital. A large portion of these were placed in a new ward, now occupied for the first time, large, well ventilated, with a wide space between the rows of beds, and ample room between the beds; a most cheerful, comfortable place, the very look of which is health-giving. The larger portion of the men, however, though weak and much reduced, were able to find their way to College Green Barracks. Here in consequence of the severity of the storm, the issue of clothing was postponed, as these men were not so utterly destitute as those who have hitherto arrived here from Andersonville. They were warmed and fed, and made as comfortable as possible, however, by Captain Davis, the faithful friend of the prisoner. On Wednesday, the weather being more favorable, the Government issue of clothing was carried on as heretofore, and I had the pleasure, with the assistance of Mr. Miller, our Agent at Camp Parole, of issuing from the stores of the Commission, needles and thread, and a towel to every man. They were most thankfully received, and the general spirit of gratitude, friendliness and good will manifested by the men was delightful to witness. At the invitation of Captain Davis, we took our dinner at the cook-house, receiving the same amount and quality issued to the men, and no one could ask for better fare or an ampler supply. Fine, rich, well-flavored soup, full of meat and vegetables and rice, fresh white bread in generous quality.

During the latter part of the week my time has been occupied in going about among the newly arrived men—taking lists of the men of certain States, also lists of the deaths which have occurred in prison for publication, and seeking information in regard to persons about whom we have received letters of inquiry within the last few weeks. Until now it has been impossible to do much in the way of obtaining the necessary information to enable us to reply to these letters, as the men paroled from Andersonville have almost all been scattered by this time to their homes or to their regiments. And even now my success is not very great, as the men about whom we have received inquiries of late are mostly known to have been confined at Andersonville, so that those who have now arrived, coming from a different part of the Confederacy, are not able to tell us much about them. The promise of a general exchange, however, gives us the welcome prospect of speedily being able to satisfy all inquiring friends.

BY MISSES CAREY AND PHILLIPS.

CAMP PAROLE HOSPITAL, *Feb.* 10, 1865.

As our little community has been in a kind of transition state for several days past, it is difficult to furnish a report which will be clearly understood by those not acquainted with the circumstances. Early in the week much excitement was created in the different wards by an order for a general transfer to Philadelphia of all the exchanged men able to bear the journey. Many of them were just recovering from fevers, others had suffered much from long confinement with severe wounds, and needed warm clothing; and as there was not time for those who had not previously provided for the emergency to *draw* from Government, in the regular way, the Sanitary Commission came to the *rescue*, and furnished many articles of comfort for the journey. Those few who were unable to walk, were taken on beds or stretchers to the station, accompanied by ward masters or nurses; and all under the escort of kind assistant surgeons, left in the early train on Wednesday morn-

ing. They seemed happy, many of them in the prospect of being speedily sent to the hospitals of their respective states; some appeared gratified with the idea of *any change* after weary months of confinement, while others remarked that they had been well cared for here, and had no cause to desire a change. But to those of us to whom they had been objects of interest and sympathy, for weeks or months past, it seemed like parting with old friends, and for a short time *some* of the *wards* seemed almost deserted.

Meanwhile fevers and other acute diseases continue to prevail; new cases occurring or being brought in from the camp almost daily; and several of the ward masters and other attendants are or have been seriously ill. A few others have been brought near the grave, but none of the *fever* cases have as yet proved fatal. The only death during the week, was that of an interesting New England boy, who died of diptheria, after a brief illness.

The new arrangements, to some of which reference has been made, it is understood are preparatory to making provision for some of the newly arrived prisoners from Georgia.

HOSPITAL CASES.

Affairs at this section are still in a fluctuating state. Convalescents are being returned to camp, confirmed invalids discharged or transferred to the hospitals of their respective States, others are returning daily from visits home; and several new cases of severe illness have been brought in. Among these are a few of the late arrivals from Libby prison. Although very roughly treated, they seem to have fared much better than those from Georgia, and represent the rebels as being themselves reduced to such straits, that they could scarcely have been expected to have done more for them. Yet many were frozen to death, for want of clothing and fuel.

New cases of fever and pneumonia are found almost daily in all the wards. Of the last named, an interesting young man died after a brief illness. The parents were promptly notified, but arrived only in time to take home the precious remains. Two others, who lingered long with chronic diseases, have slept their last sleep. One died of a wound received in May last, after weary months of untold suffering. We trust he has at last found rest in Him who will not break the bruised reed, and has gone where the wicked cease from troubling. The other case was one of the Georgia prisoners. He was much prostrated at first, but had so far recovered that he had made his arrangements to visit home, when the disease returned with renewed violence, and again he took his bed. His wife and only brother were summoned from their New England home; and after their coming he once more seemed to rally, but for a few days only. Death came suddenly but found him prepared. Through his languishing sickness, and repeated disappointments he was sustained by the precious hopes of the gospel. His oft expressed desire to visit his home once again, yielded to the divine will without a murmur. Speaking on this subject a few days before his death, he adds, "But I am satisfied to live or die just as God pleases. It is only a few months since I began to know and trust him. My sufferings in prison brought me to reflection. We had such good prayer meetings then, until the rebels broke them up." In a letter to his wife, after his release from prison, he says, "Tell my mother that her prayers are answered. The prodigal has returned, and finds bread enough and to spare in his Father's house. (We give the ideas, the precise words are not remembered.) As the end drew nigh, he exhorted all about him to commence at once to live for God, and meet him in heaven.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

BY G. A. MILLER.

There is quite an interest in the temperance movement in camp, and the developments have convinced me that the statement is not correct that among officers drinking is universal. There are officers who have the moral courage to resist the mighty pressure that is brought to bear on them in that direction, and have maintained their manhood unsullied.

How inconsistent men are in their effort to be consistent! A captain in a New England regiment told me that he came into the army a rigid temperance man; but in the fatigue of long marches he learned to take a little stimulant. Presently, shorter marches required it, until at length no march at all demanded it. Says he, "I do not expect to become a drunkard, I know I shall not; and yet I should not be willing that a sister of mine should marry a man who drinks as much as I do."

SANATARIA.

The establishment of permanent institutions for the care and employment of disabled soldiers when the war shall have ended, is already beginning to agitate the public mind; for that there will be thousands of maimed and crippled veterans thrown upon the country, whose capacity for usefulness will be impaired in proportion to the nature and extent of the injuries received in battle, is already a settled fact that no one will attempt to gainsay.

What is our duty towards them? They cannot go into the marts of trade as they have been wont to do and compete with ordinary labor. Thousands of strong right arms are now mingled with the soil of rebellious states, and will never again add a single mite to the productive industry of the country; and yet strong hearts of true men beat beneath the disabled bodies, and are just as fresh with domestic affection, and just as warm with social attachments, as before the sacrifice was made; and the loyal people, seeing this, are more earnest than ever to provide permanent homes, and honest employment, and heartfelt, invigorating associations for those who have defended us against treason.

The *impulses* of the nation are all right in this direction. The people and the representatives of the people in legislatures,—local and general,—are moving to do what seemeth best for the soldier, when he shall return among us to enjoy a peace that he shall have aided to secure, by conquering and subduing the causes of war.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission having represented the people in the care of the soldier in the field, having watched and defended him in transitu from the field to his home, and from his home to the field again; having acted as his agent to collect his bounty, prize money, and other claims, without cost or hindrance; having regarded the interests of his family, in procuring information that they could not procure, and in adjusting claims with the government for pensions, &c., have been for more than a year employing themselves with preparations for establishing *Sanitaria* for his future protection and comfort, and they ask the people to regard this interest with peculiar favor.

Let us learn wisdom for the future by the experiences of the past. The multiplication of diverse interests is always a calamity in any great effort for the common good; and the multiplication of instrumentalities, all tending in one direction and concentrating in one channel, for the greatest good to the greatest number, is alike the cheapest and most efficient method of doing good. Had the local societies and rival institutions which have grown up in the country since the war began, concentrated their energies and united their gifts, upon the broad catholic principle of a universal brotherhood, such a record would have been made before the world, as has never been conceived. That record however cannot be made. It will never be known how much has been done during the past four years for our army and navy by the hearty, and yet discursive and unsystematized benevolence of the people.

It will never be known how much of labor, treasure, and time have been wasted by these rival methods, but that money has been thrown away, supplies squandered, time misemployed, and lives lost there cannot be a doubt.

That we should profit by the instructive experience of the past four years is plainly a duty now. Let the earnest benevolence of the people seek the wisest and cheapest means for the employment of their funds in the establishment of Sanataria; and it is not without the confidence inspired by the assurance of truth, that we declare the U. S. Sanitary Commission to be the most reliable instrumentality for this purpose within reach of the people.

From the commencement of the war the subject of sanitary science has been a part of the great idea of the Commission, and

certain members of it who have made it their special study for years, could not avoid using the opportunities furnished by the war, for increasing their knowledge and promoting the cause. So that the Sanitary Commission stands to-day before the people of this country as the chief centre of intelligence, and the chief bureau of information, on the subject of locating, furnishing, and conducting Sanataria.

The experience of the Commission in its temporary homes, lodges, and rests, of which there are about thirty already in existence, and at which some four thousand soldiers are fed and lodged every day, as they pass to and from the field, is an experience rich in incidents of unusual interest, rich in the teachings of detail, as in the classification and tabulation of facts, by which the Commission is more thoroughly conversant with the wants and habits of disabled men, and with the means of supplying them, than any other organization in the land.

We ask the people therefore, who desire to labor in this behalf to do so through the Sanitary Commission, and to do so earnestly and systematically. Let the funds that are collected for this purpose, be contributed to the treasury of the Commission, that the plans that have been developed, and are now being matured, as a result of years of thought and careful investigation, may be vitalized by the hearty sympathy and concurrence of a generous public, whose record hitherto, in the matter of benevolent deeds, is more illustrious than was ever known in any other nation or age of the world.

A "COMFORT BAG" IN THE ARMY.

The writer very well remembers packing with a great variety of articles, last summer, a certain "Comfort Bag," containing needles, thread, blackberries, and a *letter* from the giver—one of our patriotic little girls—requesting a reply from the soldier who might receive it. Sure enough, *here it is!* and we have it published, as it so plainly proves that our offerings to the soldiers, through the Sanitary Commission, reach their intended destination.

CAMP 61st REG. MASS. VOLUNTEERS,
DEFENCES CITY POINT, Va., *Feb.* 2, 1865.

DEAR M. :—I was so fortunate as to receive from the Sanitary Commission, yesterday, one of those little bags you made last May. The little letter dates June 1, 1864. I will now reply, as you wish to hear from the one who might receive it.

It was so long ago, perhaps you may have forgotten its contents.

Those dried blackberries were excellent; we stewed them last evening and they were nice, and you know that soldiers do not often get luxuries.

The needles we often have occasion to use, and as often will think of the patriotic little girl at Glen's Falls.

Now you would, perhaps, like to know something of the soldiar who received your little gift: I have been a soldier almost even since the war began. I went out with the 1st Mass. Regiment, three years ago last May. I have been in many battles and skirmishes, and was slightly wounded at Chancelorsville the 3d of May, 1863, and again at Spotsylvania, on the 10th of May, 1864. I was a prisoner in Richmond during July and August, 1862. I remained at home six months after our regiment was discharged, and then enlisted again in the 61st Mass. Regiment, and I am now with the regiment at City Point, Va. So you can see I have some experience of a soldier's life; it is not all sunshine, to be sure, but for one who loves the noble cause we are engaged in; the hardships can sometimes be borne with pleasure. Our friends at home can never know how much their kind regard for the soldiers has done to sustain us on the long, weary marches, through the storms and heat and dust. How often, when nearly sinking to the ground from fatigue, the thought of those at home has rallied us to make another effort. That yours may be a long and happy life, is the wish of

Your soldier friend,
JAMES T. HIGGINS,
Co. G, 61st Mass. Vol's.,
City Point, Va.

SOLDIER'S SCRAP BOOKS.

Loyal love ever seeks its expression in action, and to those whose every effort has been given to one object for the past four years, it may be acceptable to find some new vent for their energy, some new mode of satisfying their constant desire to be at work for those who are so bravely and faith-

fully at work for them. To such we would recommend the making of "Soldier's Scrap Books."

Many of you will say, "This is nothing new, we have been doing so for a long time." Very probably, and I am most happy to know that you have done so; but I find in conversing with persons generally, that it is a new idea to them, and therefore I have taken this method of circulating it.

Most persons in looking over old papers, or arranging closets or drawers, will find many newspaper scraps, both of prose and verse, of much interest, which will be exactly adapted to the purpose. Take either a blank book or any old copy book, and paste these pieces into them, covering the page entirely; it is surprising, by this means, what an amount of reading matter one copy book may be made to contain. The pictures taken from our illustrated papers and magazines are valuable also to enliven the book, and it is well to vary the pages in this manner.

Keep this idea in your mind as you read the daily papers, and extract constantly whatever you think will be useful or entertaining. In this way you will be steadily accumulating a stock, which you can arrange in your book at your leisure. This work has been found particularly suited to invalids, and we would recommend it to those desirous to aid the soldiers, and yet with strength for very little exertion. Many aged persons also have found much pleasure in selecting pieces and forming books in this manner. We know of one old gentleman, who, having lately lost a tenderly loved daughter, has been induced to occupy his mind in this way, and has found (as those ever will, who turn from their own griefs to lighten those of others) comfort and solace in the work. But my young friends of the "Alert Clubs," to you most especially would I direct these remarks, and beg you to turn your attention to this branch of aid to the soldiers. Could you have seen, as I have, the many weary hours of hospital life, when suffering or debility prevents any continuous reading, and watched the pleasure expressed in the face of some poor fellow at the sight of one of these same "Scrap Books," full of short articles complete in themselves and requiring no sustained attention, you would at once resolve to add this to your other duties for the Sanitary Commission, and keep one always on hand, so that as rapidly as one package was sent off, in those nice boxes which we are always so glad to receive from you, another should be under way, and thus the supply steadily kept up.

I trust that those who have been in the habit of making these books will continue to do so, and also that those to whom the idea comes for the first time, will make the experiment, and we can safely promise them in advance, the warm thanks of all who shall receive any such contributions.

D.

PHILADELPHIA, 1307 CHESTNUT ST.,
March, 1865.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

ASSOCIATE MANAGERS.—NO. VIII.

We report our receipts and distributions for the month of February, as follows:—number of packages received, 164. Distributed to City Point, 57 packages; Fortress Monroe, 1 package; Newberne, N. C., 29 packages; Beaufort, S. C., 164 packages; New Orleans, 22 packages; Danville, Va., 1 package; Louisville, Ky., 50 packages; Navy, 4 packages; Hospitals in and near New York City, 15 packages. Total, 343 packages distributed.

We are aware how very inaccurate this method is, of reporting by "packages." The term *package* is used for boxes, barrels and bales indiscriminately of all sizes. We cannot give the space required for the publication of our detailed monthly reports, in which every article received and given out is specified, and yet we want to give you a general idea of what has been accomplished during the month. We have therefore adopted this imperfect method as the shortest way of gaining that object.

In addition to the ordinary demand for flannel drawers, sheets, socks, handkerchiefs, towels, old linen, and almost everything else, we have this week a special call to make. Mrs. M. M. Marsh, wife of our Inspector at Beaufort, S. C., writes us, February 8, "Another want, which could I have foreseen in half its extent, would I am sure have been partially met, viz., READING MATTER. Sherman's men, cut off for so long a time from book or paper, were voracious, and I may use the present tense of all left here, and they are many. Our little stock of books is a centre of attraction, and you cannot think how promptly they are returned. They do much toward whiling away the weary hours in hospital. Would that every home would contribute

just one readable book or magazine. It would be like the 'penny contribution' that built a cathedral. Will you help us? These men, left behind in hospital, or doing solitary duty in detachments far away from both home and regiment, feel alone, and very naturally seek something for diversion."

We hope that our friends will enable us to meet this and similar calls, in a way which will be more satisfactory to them and to ourselves. At present we are much in want of good reading matter.

In this, our third and last article upon the organization of our Branch, we shall define the position and duties of Associate Managers.

The Associate Manager organization was adopted by us from the New England Branch of the Commission, after a most satisfactory trial of the plan for several weeks, by a member of our own Board.

The plan is to divide the whole field into sections, and appoint one or more Associate Managers in charge of each section. Up to this time about forty-five Associate Managers have been appointed. These ladies act as our representatives and are in constant correspondence with us. Their object —irrespective of what we all have in view preeminently—is two fold; to help you and to help us in our work. These ladies, like ourselves, are volunteers. Their traveling expenses even are not repaid them; postage charges alone being refunded by the Association. The position is one of responsibility and hard work, involving a great deal of time and thought. The value of this service to our cause is indisputable. It is proved that it has been the means of greatly extending the interest in our work.

The duties of an Associate Manager, as defined two years ago in one of our reports, are as follows:—

1st. To ascertain whether Soldiers' Aid Societies exist in every town and village of her section, and if so, for what they are working.

2d. When they are not working for the Commission, to use all her influence to induce them to do so, meeting all objections by bringing forward in a kindly spirit the convincing proofs furnished by the published documents of the Commission, and the testimony of the officers of the army of the United States.

3d. When such societies, tributary to the Commission, do not exist, we wish to have them organized by our associate, or, if preferred, she may send us the name of the right person, in the particular town or village, to whom we should address ourselves.

4th. To visit all the auxiliary societies in her section, from time to time, for the purpose of giving information, answering questions, dispelling doubts, and encouraging workers;—this personal intercourse being thought very desirable. This, however, would be at the option of our associate, who can judge better than we can how best to produce the desired result in her own section.

5th. To keep the broad Federal principle, upon which the Commission is based, ever before the people. Our whole experience shows that our people are truly liberal in spirit, and only ask for information as to the best way of working for the sick and wounded. Where, during the past year, whole communities have worked for special regiments, it was only necessary to explain the national principle upon which the Sanitary Commission rests, and it was immediately adopted.

6th. To bring every influence to bear which may stimulate this work, the responsibility of which we feel so deeply, and which may tend to make it more thorough and efficient. It should always be presented on the high grounds of duty, patriotism, and Christianity

7th. To keep herself thoroughly informed of the working of the Commission, by frequent correspondence with this office. When questions are asked us which we cannot answer, we write to the General Secretary at Washington for information, or refer our associate directly to him.

8th. To send us a friendly letter once a month, with a report of the condtion of things in her section, pointing out any errors on our part, and making any suggestions which may help us to make our work more effective, and which will be gladly received.

To these have been added the entire charge of the distribution of printed matter throughout her section; and more recently, the arragement of lecturing tours.

It is through the associate managers, too, that we obtain that information which enables us to work harmoniously with you. How can we work together with any sort of concerted action, unless we know what your interest in the soldier is? And so we keep a book, in which is entered the name of every post-office village in our field, and op-

posite each name is recorded what the Aid Society of that place has done for the soldiers through our agency, or any other agency, if that can be ascertained. Excepting through our associate managers it is not possible for us to obtain this information.

We wish we could speak as we feel of the great help and comfort these ladies have been to us in our work; not only in their official position, but as personal friends. The interest with which they have adopted our plans, and aided us in carrying them out, their readiness to accept additional labor, without thought of sparing themselves, their well weighed suggestions and frank criticisms, their loving trust and patience, their words of sympathy and encouragment, which cross our paths like so many sunbeams; all this, and much more, for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful, rushes through heart and head as we write. Of how these ladies have aided you it is unnecessary for us to speak. Let us, on our part, resolve to do all that we can to make the work of our associate managers as easy for them as possible, by meeting their efforts in our behalf in the same spirit with which they are made.

And thus we conclude these three articles upon the organization of our Branch. We have wished to show in them that the system which characterizes the whole work of the Sanitary Commission, extends no less through its Home Department; that there is method in the collection of supplies, as well as in their distribution; that we have each an assigned part in this vast plan—a niche in this great temple erected to humanity. When the war is over, and we shall have returned to our ordinary duties, there will be few things we shall prize more than the consciousness of having been members of the U. S. Sanitary Commission;—a work which has been so essentially the exponent of the patriotism of the women of our country, and which, because so noble in itself, has bound us together with no ordinary bonds of sympathy and respect.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chr. Committee on Correspondence, &c.
NEW YORK, 7 COOPER UNION,
March 4, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FROM HARTFORD, CONN.

RECEIPTS.

The Hartford Sanitary Association has, during the months of January and February, 1865, received the following very acceptable donations of money:—From five friends, $52 40; Mrs. H. B. Treat, $10; Mrs. S. N. Hart, $5; Miss Arthur's class in Bethel Sunday-school, $1; Miss E. M. Watkinson, $25; Mrs. Robert Watkinson, $10; Hartford Alert Club, $300; Mrs. Edward Kellogg, $5; Mrs. N. Shipman, $25; Alfred Smith, Esq., $25; Samuel Spaulding, $1; Mr. T. Wadsworth, $5; Box at R. R. Station, $1 75; Simsbury Alert Club, $43; Marlboro', $19; Southington Alert Club, $53; Collinsville Alert Club, $54; Wethersfield, avails of a festival, $712; Plainville Alert Club, $16 50; Gilead, $17 20; East Glastenbury, $11; West Hartland, $12 60; Hartland, $20; Canton Centre, $15 90; South Manchester, $20; Glastenbury, $15; Unionville Alert Club, $20.

Contributed by the following friends for the purchase of a knitting machine:—Mr. E. W. Wells, $2; Miss M. W. Wells, $3; Mrs. R. Watkinson, $1; Mrs. G. M. Bartholomew, $1 25; Mrs. E. N. Kellogg, $2; Mrs. J. Warburton, $5; Mrs. E. Roberts, $1; Mrs. T. Steele, $1; Miss M. H. Parsons, $2; Mrs. G. Wells Root, $3; Mrs. S. S. Ward, $2; Mrs. O. G. Terry, $2; Mrs. H. A. Perkins, $5; Mrs. Thomas Smith, $10; Mrs. E. H. Owen, $10; A friend in Collinsville, $2. Total receipts, $1,562 76.

Also supplies in kind, as follows: Avon, 4 feather pillows; Mrs. Wheeler, pickles; Bloomfield, from four little girls, a bed quilt; East Berlin, Mrs. C. A. Royce, 4 bottles of catsup; Canton Centre, Mr. S. Taylor, quantity dried fruit; Collinsville Alert Club, 2 bed quilts; Farmington, Mrs. E. L. Hart, dried fruit; Glastenbury, 31 ring pads; Mrs. F. Schouler, 1 pair of socks; West Granby, cotton and linen; East Granby, Mrs. A. Pratt, linen; East Hartford, Mrs. Aaron Olmsted, blackberry syrup, wine, linen, dried fruit; West Hartford, Mrs. Allen Burr, dried fruit, honey, vinegar, linen; Miss Butler, newspapers; Hartland, 11 handkerchiefs, 1 pair socks, linen, hops, beeswax, mutton tallow, 1 barrel dried fruit, 1 barrel pickled tomatoes, sheets, pillows, pillow cases and 23 comfort bags from children; North Manchester, lint; South Manchester, 6 handkerchiefs; Simsbury, dried currants, 4 handkerchiefs, 2 towels; Southington, 8 handkerchiefs, 2 pillow cases, linen; Mrs. and Miss Merriam, 8 pounds dried currants, 2 pairs socks; Plainville, bandages, linen and cotton; Unionville, cotton; Windsor, Mrs Mather and Mrs. E. N. Phelps, cotton and linen; East Windsor, 3

comfort bags, 4 pairs slippers, 4 ring pads, 1 pair socks; Mrs. G. P. Booth, 2 bed quilts; Windsor Locks, 103 "Wounded Soldier's Friend," lint, cotton; Wethersfield, Mrs. Savage, 2 barrels onions; Miss Fanny Knight, dried apples; South Windsor, Miss Sarah Moore, Miss Gray, Mrs. Susan Elmer, cotton and linen; Jewett City, 8 comfort bags, 9 pairs hose; Hartford, South Church Sunday-school 400 comfort bags filled with valuable articles; Mrs. H. Fitch, under shirts; Mrs. Packard, 7 bottles smelling salts; Mrs. H. B. Treat, 3 pairs of socks, 1 pair mittens; Mrs. C. Richards, 4 napkins, 5 pairs socks, old linen; Mrs. J. Stillman, 2 quilts; Mrs. G. W. Newton, vinegar; Miss Mary Gage and schoolmates, very nice bed quilts; Mrs. Harwood, 2 pairs socks by Mrs. Holaday; Mrs. Smith, 8 pairs cloth mittens; Mrs. C. Nott, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. E. H. Owen, 4 arm rests, bandages, old linen; Mrs. T. W. Russell's Sunday-school class, one album quilt; Mrs. S. Hamilton, bandages; Mrs. William Savage, compresses, lint, linen; Mrs. E. Goodwin, shirts; Mrs. William Kellogg, shirts; Mrs. George Robinson, linen, pickles; valuable gifts of boxes and barrels for packing from Messrs. A. Larned, W. M. Judd, E. S. Sykes, Munyan and Chalker, Starr and Burkett, Weatherby and Co., C. Haynes, Griswold and Miss A. M. Hills.

Forwarded to No. 10 Cooper Union since January 1, 1865, (or during the months of January and February,) 11 boxes and barrels, containing 420 comfort bags, 253 pairs of socks, 504 flannel shirts, 38 surgical shirts, 33 pairs mittens, 9 bed quilts, 2 pairs cotton drawers, 2 dressing gowns, 4 arm rests, and a quantity of reading matter. Total, 1,295.

In response to our recent call for old cotton and linen, numerous friends both in city and country have given liberally, and many books and newspapers have been sent in.

VEGETABLES AND PICKLES NEEEED.

But we beg leave to request all the friends of the soldier to bear constantly in mind, that vegetables, pickles, old linen and cotton are *standing wants* of the army, which are never fully met, and that they can do much toward supplying the lack of the two former articles, by sending from time to time a barrel, bushel or keg of either, as they can be spared; and particularly as the season for planting arrives, by devoting a plot to the cultivation of them especially for the soldier, and by sending to the Commission, through its auxiliaries, any overplus they may have on hand at the close of the winter, instead of selling them at a reduced price, as many did to their great regret, last spring.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The Hartford Sanitary Association, since its organization in April, 1864, to January 1, 1865, has forwarded to No. 10 Cooper Union, 166 boxes and barrels, the contents of which (including 16 previously forwarded by the Associate Managers) were as follows:—shirts, 1,530; drawers, 1,506; hose, 848 pairs; mittens, 136 pairs; sheets, 401; pillow slips, 136; pillow ticks, 186; towels, 2,603; pillows, 523; quilts, 139; blankets, 9; slippers, 16 pairs; arm slings, 191; dressing gowns, 9; bed sacks, 7; ring pads, 90; second hand garments, 331; miscellaneous, 233. Total, 8,294.

Bandages, 16,914 yards; old linen and cotton, 8 barrels and 9 packages; books, 6 cases; dried fruit, 424 pounds, 88 packages and 3 cases; groceries, 116 pounds; jellies and preserves, 643 jars and 3 cases; wine aud spirits, 114 bottles; fresh fruit, 3 barrels; pickles, 11 kegs and 65 barrels; fresh vegetables, 45 barrels; dried apples, 5 barrels and 3 cases; tomatoes, 17 bottles; barberry syrup for fevers, 86 bottles; cologne, 18 bottles; spices, 4 boxes; blackberry cordial and brandy, 267 bottles; miscellaneous, 11 packages.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

These supplies have been furnished by 52 towns, which have also aided us by contributing to our funds, and in making garments, &c. The names of these towns are, Avon, Berlin, East Berlin, Bloomfield, Blue Hills, Bolton, Bristol, New Britain, Burlington, Canton Centre, Collinsville, Coventry, Farmington, Forestville, Glastenbury, East and West Granby, Gilead, Griswold, Griswoldville, Haddam Neck, Middle Haddam, East Hartford, West Hartford, New Hartford, Hartland, West Hartland, Hebron, Higganum, Jewett City, Kensington, Manchester North and South, Marlboro', Newington, Plainville, Plymouth Hollow, Rockville, Simsbury, Southington, Suffield, Terryville, Torringford, Unionville, Vernon Centre, Vernon Depot, Wethersfield, Wind-

sor, Windsor Locks, South Windsor, East Windsor Hill, and Warehouse Point.

We have received from friends of the cause in the city,	$2,897 95
in the country,	3,222 41
Total,	$6,120 36

COUNTRY AUXILIARIES.

This we think is a good record, and the result is owing in a very great degree to the energy and steadfastness of our country auxiliaries. To give some idea of the value of their assistance, we would instance the town of Southington, which, during a period of eight months, has contributed to our treasury the sum of $358 89, and made 800 garments.

ANNIE E. COOKE,
Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY BENJAMIN WOODWARD, M.D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 17, 1865.

The Western campaign and series of battles opened with "Belmont," Mo., in Nov. 1861; then, in course, came "Donaldson," "Fort Henry," "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," bombardment of "Fort Pillow," the siege of "Corinth," with all its battles; the battle of "Perryville," "Stone River," or as it is sometimes called "Murfreesboro';" the advance of General Rosecrans through Tennessee, ending with the battles of "Chattanooga," "Chickamauga," "Lookout Mountain," "Missionary Ridge;" the defense of "Knoxville," "Buzzard's Roost," "Marietta," and "Dallas." This was the last great battle of which I can speak from personal knowledge. Over all this extent of country and time, we have never been beyond the reach of the Sanitary Commission. Time and again, during my three years service as surgeon, when ordered to open or take charge of hospitals in the immediate rear of the army, I was entirely dependent upon the Commission for everything except bacon and hard-bread, and coffee. At one time at Cowon, Tenn., I had to open a hospital at night, and before morning had over one hundred wounded fresh from the field; but had no beds, pillows, blankets or change of clothing for them. An agent of the Sanitary Commission came, hearing of the fight, and before noon I had beds, bedding, blankets and clothing, with all those delicacies and stimulants so much needed by wounded men. I should weary you were I to tell one of a thousand cases of relief received from that source, and will only instance one case coming under my own eye. Soon after the battle of Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November, last, I went there to search among the dead for the body of a beloved son killed there. I found the hospital well supplied with all they needed, received from the Sanitary Commission. Surgeons, officers and men told me "that for eight days after the battle, our wounded—two hundred and eighty—had nothing but what the Sanitary Commission gave them; as the rebels in whose hands they were—our forces having fallen back—had issued no rations or food of any kind to them;" and, said some, "If it had not been for the Sanitary Commission we should all have starved to death."

During the past three months we have sent from our depot here, more than two thousand barrels of vegetables; besides a very large quantity of other supplies to the Department of Arkansas; and nearly as much to posts on the Mississippi River, besides keeping the gunboats and monitors supplied. All the general hospitals not only in this city, but at Vicksburg, Natchez, Morganzia, Baton Rouge, are dependent on us for vegetables. Within the past week we have issued vegetables and hospital stores to the whole of the 16th Army Corps, on their way down the river. We recognize our Eastern friends as among our most liberal donors. The work is one, as the cause is one. If you will take your map and find Little Rock, Arkansas, and then trace 150 miles down the Arkansas River you will find Pine Bluff. There we had last fall a large force, and very many sick. Among the sanitary stores sent there in October, were some shirts, marked "Soldiers' Aid Society, Bangor, Maine." Was that not an evidence of the nationality of the work. We shall have an active campaign in this Department before long. Large bodies of troops are moving, and while I write twelve thousand cavalry are leaving on a fleet of transports. We are concentrating supplies as fast as possible to be ready to send them to any required point.

That God may bless and abundantly reward the labor of love of those who are giving their means and their influence to this good work is my daily wish.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

On taking the chair at the annual meeting of the National Freedman's Relief Asso-

ciation, held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington City, February 26, 1865, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase, referred to the Sanitary Commission as follows:—

This war, now waged for national unity, is marked by peculiar characteristics. The praise of our brave army and navy is upon all lips. The endurance and patriotism of the heroic people, which has never faltered in its resolve to maintain, at whatever cost, the integrity of the American republic, furnish to this, and will furnish to all aftercoming generations, objects of wonder and topics of eulogy. The vast energies and the vast resources which have been called into action, puzzle the statesmen and economists of the old world, and astonish our own.

But these, I think, will not hereafter be regarded as the most peculiar characteristics of this war. Men of thought, and especially men who recognize the providence of God in the affairs of men, cannot fail to observe that it is distinguished by great charities even more than by great achievements.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the government.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL BY QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL M. C. MEIGS.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Feb.* 20, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sect. Western Dept. U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR:—I have received and thank you for your Report of 22d October last. It is an honorable record. I notice particularly the value of the hospital gardens. Remembering the scarcity of all provisions, except the substantial parts of the army ration, and even of those, at the time I met you at Chattanooga, in the winter of 1863, I read with gratification the statement of the quantity of esculents which your gardens, established the next spring, produced for the sufferers in hospital.

I endeavored, while at Chattanooga, to have arrangements made for cultivation during the ensuing spring and summer, but found every one too much occupied with the sterner work of war to be willing to devote time and labor to raising, at that warlike centre, a portion of the supplies which, when brought from the distant North, cost so much and so much interfered with the transportation of men and munitions.

I hope that these gardens will be continued, and that the Sanitary Commission, which is free from the pressure of the sterner duties of the soldiers, will continue to give its attention to extending this cultivation for their benefit.

I am very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS.
Quarter-Master General and Brevet Major General.

IMPERFECT DESCRIPTIVE LISTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is my misfortune to have charge of a General Hospital to which a large proportion of the maimed soldiers of the army find their way, for the purpose of procuring artificial limbs, and eventually their discharges. It might interest your readers to hear of a right armed "police party," a left-hand "coal squad," and a detachment of no-legged clerks; but such is not my present purpose.

I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of company commanders to the great injustice which is often done to worthy soldiers by failing to give complete military histories in their descriptive lists. The palpable violation of orders in not furnishing the amount of bounty received and due is almost too common to hope for reformation, but far more annoyance is occasioned by the simple neglect of stating the circumstance under which a soldier was wounded. The fact that his discharge was given him in consequence of injuries received in the line of his duty must be mentioned in his final statements and discharge, or the contrary is presumed to be the case, and his pocket suffers accordingly. No medical officer wants to give the same certificate of disability to a maimed sergeant that is furnished to a bounty jumper wounded by a Provost-Guard. It is of little use to return such descriptive lists for completion, as weeks or months generally elapse before they come back again. It has never been explained why it takes an official communication ten times as long to reach the Army of the Potomac as a private letter occupies.

Ignorance of their proper duties was once considered the cause of such neglect, but it is hard to believe that in the fourth year of the war any company commander does not know how to make out a descriptive list; yet such must be the fact, for these papers are sent from some of the most distinguished regiments in the army, *signed by a non-commissioned officer.* Date of enlistment, last paid, bounty, clothing account, and the time and place of wounds received, comprise all that is needed, yet not one in ten is complete. These, with a personal description, are required by the regulations, and justice to the soldier demands them, yet every officer having charge of detached soldiers is constantly bothered by the omission of some important item. At this moment over two hundred men, who have lost a limb in the service of their country, are detained in this hospital, kept from home and maintained by the government at great expense, by the careless conduct of their officers who, having sworn to obey the regulations of the service, now neglect those to whose bravery and devotion they owe their present position and credit. If Nemesis is not dead, many captains ought to suffer sleepless nights, because, through their carelessness, faithful soldiers of their command have been deprived of their just dues.

In the name of all mustering officers, all paymasters and all surgeons, I beg for more attention to *descriptive lists.* B.

THREE CHILDREN.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars, for the Sanitary Commission, from three little girls in New Castle, Del., who have sent the following note with their donation. If three little children in every town as large as New Castle, in the loyal States would do likewise, what a nice fund would be on hand to aid the soldiers during the coming campaign. We thank the little donors, and hope they will continue in well doing all their lives long.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., *Feb.* 22, 1865.

Please accept this as our aid to the Sanitary Commission, being the proceeds of a fair held by three children.

ELMER W. CLARK,
LIZZIE T. CLARK,
(Ten dollars.) EMILY BATES.

JOHNSON'S FAMILY ATLAS.

The war has suggested to hosts of intelligent Americans, one thing, viz.: that they were inconveniently ignorant of the minute geography of their native land. If the splendid copy of Johnson's Family Atlas which is open before us were open before them, it would suggest another thing, viz.: that by its use they could very conveniently dispel their ignorance.

It contains over a hundred large, clear maps, illustrating the mathamatical, descriptive and physical geography of the world; statistics of the religious denominations in the world; chart of national emblems; a diagram exhibiting the difference of time between Washington and the important cities of the world; a list of the cities, towns, villages and post offices, with their states and counties, in the United States and Territories; historical and statistical views of the United States, Mexico, Europe, &c., &c., &c.

Every page is terse, complete, exact, interesting; and as a book of reference it seems unimproveable, though, from the fact that the binders have left "guards" or "strips" for the insertion of new maps, which the publishers agree to furnish by mail at fifteen cents each, it would seem that wise precautions are made for improvement, and for keeping it up to the times as a standard work.

It is gotten up J. H. Colton and A. J. Johnson, concerning whom nothing in commendation need be said; and is furnished exclusively by subscription. The general agent is Mr. F. G. Rowe, post office box 2060, Philadelphia.

DISABLED AND DISCHARGED.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, held February 24, 1865:

Resolved, That the United States Sanitary Commission, deeply convinced of the importance of providing, from time to time, as its funds will allow, shelter and protection for disabled and discharged soldiers, will

from this date consider itself authorized to devote any portion of its funds to this purpose; and that due notification be made of this resolution in the *Bulletin*, *Reporter*, and its usual advertising mediums.

J. FOSTER JENKINS,
General Secretary.

No. 823 Broadway, New York.

"SOLDIERS FRIEND."

The following letter from Rev. J. Shrigley, Chaplain of the McClellan U. S. A. General Hospital, Philadelphia, is one of many which we have seen testifying to the grateful reception met with by the "Soldier's Friend," wherever it has reached those whose "Friend" it is. This is right, and in our opinion, aid societies cannot do better for themselves or for soldiers, than by aiding its distribution as far as they are able among the returned prisoners or furloughed soldiers, to whom the information it contains is especially valuable.

It can be obtained by any Aid Society in small quantities, upon application at this office.

MCCLELLAN U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Philadelphia, March 10, 1865.

DEAR COLONEL:—I am so highly pleased with the "SOLDIER'S FRIEND," published by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, I should be glad to place a copy in the hands of every patient in this hospital.

It is *multum in parvo*. While it gives every soldier valuable information, it likewise tends to the cultivation of his religious faculties, leading him to put his trust in that Divine Being whose mercies never fail.

The collection of hymns is decidedly the best yet published for the army and navy. May I solicit a further donation for the use of the sick and wounded who may be sent to this hospital? I am, dear sir,

Your very obedient servant,
JAMES SHRIGLEY,
Chaplain U. S. A.

COL. SOEST,
Special Relief Agent U. S. San. Com., Philadelphia.

STORES FOR SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Sanitary Commission has just sent by the steamer *Uncas*, to Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina, as it communicated with the coast, an assorted cargo of hospital and field relief supplies. It has now another steamer loading with supplies to replenish its stock at Newbern and Wilmington, and at which last place an exchange of prisoners is now going on, and has ordered a third load for the special emergency of its service in North Carolina.—*Associated Press.*

HOMES.

CAIRO.

At the "Home" in Cairo, during the quarter ending with December 31st, there were furnished 15,529 lodgings and 53,800 meals.

MEMPHIS.

At the "Lodge" in Memphis, during the same time there were furnished 3,593 lodgings and 12,723 meals.

PADUCAH.

There was a good deal of confusion at this point, when the "Home" was first established, owing to the demonstrations of the rebels. During the latter part of November and the month of December, there were furnished about 6,000 meals.

NASHVILLE.

At the "Home" in Nashville, there were furnished during the quarter ending with the year, 37,707 lodgings and 123,444 meals.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The "Home" here was opened about the 1st of November. During November and December there were furnished 2,136 lodgings and 4,613 meals.

NEW ALBANY.

During the quarter ending with the year there were furnished at the "Home" 1,913 lodgings and 9,397 meals.

CAMP NELSON.

At the "Home" at Camp Nelson, there were furnished during the quarter ending with the year, 35,773 lodgings and 92,573 meals.

LOUISVILLE.

At the "Home" and "Rest" in this city, during the same time, there were furnished 59,872 meals.—*Sanitary Reporter.*

SUPPLIES are still needed. The spring and summer campaign will make large demands upon the people for help.

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1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
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Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
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A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
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Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regi-

ment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

EAST.

"Special Relief" Office, 76 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

WEST.

Soldiers' Home, No. 81 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky., James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, New Albany, corner of Main and State Streets.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn., Captain I. Brayton, Sup't. Rev. J. Hoblit, Relief Agent

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Isaac Dalton, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THT SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

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